1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	32.50
5.	Haryana	60.08
6.	Himachal Pradesh	147.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	173.26
8.	Kerala	170.51
9.	Manipur	5.00
10.	Meghalaya	10.25
11.	Orissa	26.30
12.	Tripura	63.51
13.	Uttar Pradesh	569.32
14.	West Bengal	108.58
15.	Delhi	32.73

[English]

LPG Connections

1745. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections given in Karnataka by various Oil Corporations;

(b) the monthly requirement of LPG refills of Karnataka both domestic and commercial;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is short supply of LPG refills in Karnataka for the last two months;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same;

(e) the steps taken to ensure regular supply of required number of LPG refills in Karnataka; and

(f) whether the shortage of LPG refills in Karnataka was due to diversion of Karnatakas quota to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The total number of LPG consumers enrolled with distributors of PSUs Oil Companies in Karnataka as on 1.10.96 is 13.69 lakhs.

(b) The monthly requirement of Domestic LPG refills in the State of Karnataka is 14818.6 MTs. No separate estimation of the LPG requirement for commercial consumption is made which is supplied in both packed and bulk.

(c) to (e). The demand of the existing consumers of LPG in the country including the state of Karnataka, who are enrolled with the distributors of Public Sector Oil Companies, is by and large being met in full. Temporary backlogs that may arise are learned by augmenting LPG supplies through operation of bottling plants for extended hours and on holidays and by arranging supplies from bottling plants in adjoining areas.

(f) No, Sir.

Programme for Ocean Development

1746. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes which are expected to be taken up for ocean development during the 9th Five Year Plan;

(b) the special emphasis made for Bay of Bengal area; and

(c) the projects now in progress for maritime research units both at Indian Navy and Merchant Navi level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The major programmes proposed to be taken up by the Department of Ocean Development during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) are as follows:

- Continuation of the Antarctic cruises and related research activities, establishment of summer camp and facilities at Maitri, Antarctica, in accordance with the requirements of the recently ratified protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and support of contemporary Scientific research in areas of Polar Sciences in an integrated way with an outlay of about Rs. 180.50 crores;
- As Pioneer Investor and member of the Council of International Seabed authority under investor's category towards development of technologies and pilot plants for assessing techno-economic feasibility of deep sea mining and extractive metallurgy along with survey and environmental impact assessment under Polimetallic Nodules programme with an outlay of about Rs.182 crore;
- Continuation of the mission mode programmes of National Institute of Ocean Technology, involving an outlay of Rs.75 crore;
- Establishment and operationalisation of ocean observation and information services to generate and supply ocean and coastal data products for different users with an outlay of Rs. 105 crore;
- Development of drugs form sea for anti-diabetic, anti-viral, anti-amoebic, anti-anxiety and larvicidal activities with potential marketing of two drugs as traditional medicine and clinical trials towards the development as modern medicine with an outlay of Rs.12 crore;
- Delineation of the continental shelf to extend India's jurisdiction in the ocean beyond EEZ

for resource exploitation with an outlay Rs. 42 crore;

- Implementation of Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) programme and operation and maintenance of Coastal Research Vessels involving an outlay of Rs. 52 crore;
- Continuation of basic research and manpower development programmes, coastal and Island Development programmes, augmentation of manpower at the headquarters and attached offices, administrative and other support etc., involving a total expenditure of Rs.56.30 crore.

  Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Programmes including Marine Bio-diversity and pollution monitoring of the coastal waters with an outlay of about Rs. 61 crore.
- Procurement of a multipurpose oceanographic research vessel for Polymetallic Nodule programme; technology demonstration and techno-economic feasibility study for exploitation of phosphorites; study of Hydrothermal mineralisation in the Andaman Sea; Bengal and Andaman Fan and Cobalt rich crust in the Central Indian ocean, with an outlay of Rs.103 crore.
- Assessment of marine Living resources beyond 70 m depth and their ecological correlation, mariculture, marine ornamental fish culture and sea weed culture, involving an outlay of Rs.31.60 crore.

(b) The proposed ocean development programmes with special emphasis to the Bay of Bengal area during the 9th Five Year Plan, include :-

- Provision of assistance to some of the Universities located in the east coast for establishing Centres of Excellence in Marine Sciences;
- Assessment of the Marine Living Resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), covering the Bay of Bengal area;
- Mariculture of Seabass in Andaman Islands, lobsters in Gulf of Mannar and mud crab in Orissa; marine Ornamental Fish Culture and Seaweed Culture in Andaman and Gulf of Mannar.
- Pollution monitoring, coastal and Marine Area Management and Marine Bio-diversity;
- Provision of Ocean Observation and information Services to the Coastal Community and other user agencies;
- Geomorphological studies of Bengal and Andaman Fan (BENFAN), crust-mantle processes related to hydrothermal mineralisation in the Andaman sea, etc.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Electrification

1747. SHRI D.P. YADAV :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages have been electrified in the country till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the rural area of Sambhalpur of District Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh had been electrified;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the villages of the country particularly villages of Uttar Pradesh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per available information, as on 30th September, 1996, 5,02,482 villages in the country have been electrified. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). There are 495 inhabited villages in Sambhal Tehsil of Moradabad District, out of which 481 villages have been electrified. The balance 14 villages in Sambhal will be taken up in the coming years.

(d) The remaining unelectrified villages in the country, including those of Uttar Pradesh, will be electrified during the 9th and subsequent five years plans subject to the availability of funds and other inputs.

STATEMENT

Progress in Electrification of Villages upto Septmeber, 1996

S.No.	States	Total Achievement to the end of Sept.96
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27358
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2280
3.	Assam	21887 (a)
4.	Bihar	47822
5.	Goa	377
6.	Gujarat	17892
7.	Haryana	6745
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16761
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6277
10.	Karnataka	26483
11.	Kerala	1219